

## Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

NUMBER 277.

## STATE NEWS.

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Too Bad.

The Chicago *Times* has found another source of grief in the fact that at the recent sale of confiscated property at Beaumont, S. C., several residences, formerly occupied by prominent rebels, were bought up by colored men. At this exhibition of abolition fanaticism and depravity, the sensitive stomach of our secession contemporary naturally revolts, and the bare idea of "chick-lipped, flat-footed negroes wandering through the drawing rooms and parlors of residences once occupied by beauty, wealth, culture and refinement," is one of those horrible thoughts for which there is no balm in copperhead Gilead.

Think of an honest-hearted, patriotic, up-growing in a house that has been constructed by the fruits of his own labor, or, it may be, by the money which the sale of his own wife and children brought his treason-plating master, while that master is now sleeping in some unknown rebel's grave! The very thought is madness (to the *Times*.)

We print in another column some extracts from an article by the great Southern reviewer, Do Bow, for which he has been sent to jail by Jeff. Davis, and his review suppressed. No man has done as much to indoctrinate the Southern mind with false ideas relating to political and social economy as himself, and no man has labored more industriously to have Cotton enthroned as King, than he. He has falsified statistics to prove the prosperity of the South to be greater than that of the North; but now he seems to be coming to his senses as he sees King Cotton driven into exile, and his crown rolling in the dust, while the slaves of the South are casting lots for his best clothes.

Had Do Bow printed such articles before the rebellion broke out, he would have been less guilty of bringing on this cruel war than he is. We are glad that he has been sent to jail, if for no other reason than that he insults the memory of old John Brown by linking it with that of Henry A. Wise.

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The perfect unanimity claimed to exist in the South, if it ever existed, was forced by rebel despotism and was never founded upon the convictions of the people. Arkansas was one of the States said to be most thoroughly "unanimous" for rebellion, but the Little Rock *Democrat* of December 30th says:

"It is a remarkable fact that, for the arms-bearing population left in it, this State, since the advent of General Steele, has furnished more volunteers for the Union army than any of equal number elsewhere. Counties where Jeff. Davis' conscript officers could not find a score of men, have since sent full companies to the Union army."

Other States will be found in a similar condition when the people dare speak their real sentiments.

SWITZER.—The Kenosha *Telegraph* says the first train over the Kenosha & Rockford Road, since the great snow storm of January 1st, arrived in that city on Tuesday last. We should like to travel over that thoroughfare if they only wouldn't run at so high a rate of speed.

CLAIMS OF UNION MEN IN REBEL STATES.—The House Military Committee has decided to recommend the postponement, till after the close of the war, of all propositions to indemnify Union inhabitants in the Rebel States for losses sustained by the occupation of their country by Union Armies.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## ATLANTIC &amp; GULF PORTS TO BE OPENED!

## ARMY CHANGES!!

## PROBABLE ATTACK ON MOBILE!

## 400 REBEL PRISONERS TAKE THE OATH

## FROM HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

## HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 31.—I am just

The English papers contain an account of the execution of Alice Hewitt, at Chester, for the murder of her mother. She induced a neighbor to personate her mother, and by this means obtained an insurance upon her life. She then killed her mother by the administration of poison. Some three or four thousand persons were present at the execution. She fell upon her knees, and prayed that her infant child might be spared a similar fate, and that her death might be a warning to others.

Execution of females in this country are of rare occurrence. Last year one was executed in Canada with her husband for murder. In Boston during the last century a woman was hung for theft.

—By a recent order, not yet published,

issued from the war department, every officer in the Invalid corps is to be examined, and if found not to be "moritorious and deserving" they will be ordered back to their former respective regiments for active service.

The order is made to clear the corps of "hospital hummers," as they are called, who have palmed themselves off as invalids.

Any officer so returned is forever prohibited from returning to this corps.

The Board will sit in different places where the above corps are stationed. All officers who apply for admission to this corps must pass the examination required by this Board. The Invalid corps now numbers twenty-three full regiments.

—Gentry, of the Oconto *Pioneer*, tells the following good story:

When the balmoral skirts first came out, everybody will recollect what a prejudice there was against them. Old ladies pronounced them unfit for anything but circus riders. Anxious parents were very indignant at the thought of their daughters wearing such trash. But Timo has conquered all the prejudices against the Balmoral. It's Balmoral skirts! Balmoral garters, Balmoral stockings, now. And speaking of the latter reminds us of a little story. A lady friend of ours was in Chicago the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Balmoral stocking. "Oh, very well," was the reply. "Well, I don't," said the cousin, "nor will I wear them either; I'll be hanged if I'll make a Barber's poll of my legs for the sake of being fashionable!"

The Green Bay *Advocate* states that old "Aunt Polly Duxstator, a motherly Oneida squaw, living about six miles from that city, was the nurse of the now Mrs. General McClellan. Several weeks since

"Aunt Polly" conceived the idea of sending her photograph to Mrs. McClellan, and asking hers in return.

Mrs. McClellan was evidently much gratified at the remembrance of her old nurse, for she not only sent her photograph to Polly, but accompanied it with a handsome sum of money, which she may have the satisfaction of knowing was well and worthily bestowed.

CARDINAL WISEMAN has become such an invalid that he has applied to the Pope for permission to relinquish his Arch-Episcopal See of Winchester. It is rumored that the Cardinal will be succeeded as Catholic primate of England by Archdeacon Manning, whose "perversion" excited so much angry and bitter comment a few years ago.

REPENTANTS.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "A great many of the deluded young men, who left this state two years ago to obtain their 'rights' in the ranks of rebel army, are returning daily. Some are brought in as prisoners of war, and others are availing themselves of the oath of amnesty offered by the President."

FEIX GILL, a Philadelphian, lately had

legacy of \$30,000 left him, and an ad-

vice payment of \$3,000 was made him.

Overcome by good fortune, he forsook wife

and business for whiskey and debauchery,

and wound up his course of wickedness on

Wednesday last by murdering his wife

with a poker, and committing every in-

dignity upon her lifeless body. Since his arrest he has foigned insanity.

Fort Lafayette must contain a precious

set of relics by this time. Among the

last squad sent from New York city,

was one individual worth one hundred

thousand dollars. Another is proprietor

of the Gentry House in Yonkers. They ship-

ped goods to Yonkers and thence by boat,

ade running.

The total cost of the completed roads

and their equipment in the United States,

is one thousand two hundred and sixty-six

million dollars—quite a sum of money to be invested in one branch of business.

—It is not generally known that the salary of the governor-general of India, which is the highest in the British crown, is thirty thousand pounds sterling a year, (about \$150,000,) exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at ten thousand pounds.

—The Paris *Presse* computes the popula-

tion of the world at one thousand million,

speaking three thousand and sixty-four

languages, and having eleven hundred

different forms of religion.

—Miss Annie Brown, daughter of John

Brown, has been taken into the service of

the Worcester Freedmen's Relief Society,

and is now teaching in the Fortress Mon-

itor Department, under their auspices.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

MISS REYNOLDS

has received her Fall and Winter stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

To which she invites the attention of the public. The stock is the largest and best she has ever received, and having been bought low will be sold low. To the

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

which has the reputation of being the best in the city, it has attached

A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

and will sell to retail dealers on the most favorable

terms.

An examination of her goods and her work is solicited

in the confident belief that she can sell purchased

and customers better than any other shop in Janesville.

—NORTON B. ROYCE.

jan28/1864.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came into the

office of the subscriber, on or about the 12th

of November, two calves about a year old, one steer,

all red, the other a red and white heifer. The owner is

requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M. HORTON.

Spring Valley, Jan. 22, 1864.

jan28/1864.

FOR SALE.—Forty Acres of Wood

Land, consisting of White and Black Oak. Now

is the time to buy 1/2 to 1/4 of an acre, or 1/2 to 1

acres, or more, in the 1/2 to 1/4 of an acre, or 1/2 to 1

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PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANESVILLE, WIS.  
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.  
The terms of the Daily Gazette are as follows: CASH  
IN ADVANCE.—  
THE CITY, by carriage, per year, \$1.00;  
per month, \$0.08;  
MIL, ONE YEAR, \$1.00;  
SIX MONTHS, \$0.60;  
THREE MONTHS, \$0.30;  
A. M. THOMSON, W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

## WHAT'S IN THE NEWS.

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## LOCAL MATTERS.

CLEANING OF SIDEWALKS.—We are glad to see so many of our citizens availing themselves of the soft condition of the snow and ice to clear their sidewalks. A little labor will now put them in excellent condition. Shall it be bestowed?

MATRIMONIAL.—Yesterday the Myers House was the scene of a marriage performed by the Rev. M. Goodspeed. "The parties of the first part" were from Beloit, as may be seen by looking at the appropriate column for marriage notices.

RETURNING FROM THEIR FURLough.—Capt. Gardner's company belonging to the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and which has been home on a furlough to Monroe, passed through this city on the noon train en route for Madison, where they are required to report. The boys were in fine spirits.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Wm. H. Parker who has been on the war steamer *Vanderbilt*, through all her cruising in search of the rebel pirates, is now home on a short furlough. The Lieutenant has a great many friends in this county, who will be glad to see him.

A ROUGH DAY.—Betwixt snow and wind and rain, yesterday was one of the days not wholly enjoyable. The churches were but thinly attended in the morning while in the evening some of them had no service at all. Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches, but the weather continuing warm it makes no sleighing, for which we are sorry.

ANOTHER EAGLE.—Capt. Lu Drury of the 3d Wisconsin Battery, and now on Gen. Van Cleve's staff, passed through here Friday evening on his way to rejoin his command. He had in his charge an enormous live eagle which he was taking down to the boys in his old battery. It will be remembered that the Captain was shot through the body at the battle of Chickamauga, receiving as almost every one supposed, a mortal wound, but he has apparently recovered entirely from his injury.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Superintendents, Teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools are earnestly requested to meet in the lecture room of the Baptist Church, on Monday evening, February 1st, at 7 o'clock. It is desirous there be a full attendance of the parents, male and female, as business affecting the future interests and prosperity of the Sabbath Schools in Janesville will then be discussed.

CARDINAL WISMAN has become such an invalid that he has applied to the Pope for permission to relinquish his Arch-Episcopal See of Winchester. It is rumored that the Cardinal will be succeeded as Catholic primate of England by Archdeacon Manning, whose "perversion" excited so much anger and bitter comment a few years ago.

REPENTANTS.—The Louisville Journal says: "A great many of the deluded young men, who left this state two years ago to obtain their 'rights' in the ranks of rebel army, are returning daily. Some are brought in as prisoners of war, and others are availing themselves of the oath of amnesty offered by the President."

GENERAL HALLECK in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensuing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fighting to northern soil. They cannot subdue their armies in their own desolated region, from the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior cotton States. It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due north into Pennsylvania again, or across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advice received at the War Department show that the "Pater-the-Homit crusade against the North" is now being preached throughout the confederacy, and that they are conspiring into the ranks with ruthless violence everything human that is able to bear arms.

FORT LAFAYETTE must contain a precious set of rascals by this time. Among the last squad sent there from New-York city, was one individual worth one hundred thousand dollars. Another is proprietor of the Getty House in Yonkers. They shipped goods to Havana and thence by blockaded running.

The total cost of the completed roads and their equipment in the United States is one thousand two hundred and sixty-six million dollars—quite a sum of money to be invested in one branch of business.

ATTENTION.—The officers and members of Section 1, Battery "A" W. S. M. are hereby notified that the regular business meeting will be held at the Common Council Rooms this evening at 7 o'clock.

By order, R. B. TRAF, Lieut.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS COMING.—We are informed by W. H. Carter, the agent for Ryan's Minstrels, that the troupe will give two entertainments in this place on Thursday and Friday evenings. They have recently been in Madison and have made very flattering success.

daily 1 d

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Jan. 31st, at the Myers House, Wm. W. CURTIS and Miss SUSAN WILLIAH, both of Beloit.

DIED.

At 4 o'clock Sabbath morning, January 31st in full bloom of a glorious immortality, MYRON W. MCKEEFITT, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend his funeral from the Congregational Church, on Tuesday morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

Which has the reputation of being the best in the city, she has attached

A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT!

LEISURELY VISITING COMMITTEE.—The committee of three appointed by the Legislature to visit the Asylum for the Blind, arrived in town to-day, and will at once proceed to fulfil the mission upon which they have been sent.

APPOINTMENTS OF WISCONSIN MEN.—

Champion S. Chase and G. B. Condon, have been appointed paymasters in the regular service; F. W. Oakley, Calvin Baker, A. G. Darwin and D. Y. Kilgore, are appointed Captain-Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain, H. B. Merrill, A. J. McCoy, M. W. McCraiken, and L. Rogers, Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain. —Madison Journal.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Anti Slavery Society of Johnston, for the election of officers and the like, will be held on the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M.

JOHN M. HOLLOWAY.

FOR SALE.—Forty Acres of Wood.

Land, consisting of White and Black Oak, now in the time to buy the 1/4 of the 1/4 of sec. 1 in the town of Janesville, being only 1/4 of a mile from town.

Price \$850. Cash or approved security.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Wood, the owner, or to James W. Russel, JAMES W. RUSSELL.

LOST.—Or lost at Footville, at the time of the great snow storm of January 1st, arrived in that city on Tuesday last. We should like to travel over that thoroughfare if they only wouldn't run at so high a rate of speed.

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THE FIRST CLASS GROCERY!

WE KEEP THE BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK, AND AT MILL PRICES.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

FREE OF CHARGE. WE SHALL ALWAYS PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR ALL KINDS OF MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE THAT FARMERS MAY BRING IN.

HOPING OUR EFFORTS TO PLEASE OUR PATRONS WILL PROVE AVAILING.

WE REMAIN RESPECTFULLY,

J. H. CONRAD, WM. T. VANKIRK.

AND J. J. CLARK.

SATHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

THE BIG MILL ALL RIGHT!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING TESTED THE BIG MILL, WOULD

BE PLEASED TO CALL ON US TO GET THE

BIG MILL, AS IT IS THE BEST.

WE WILL TEST IT FOR YOU.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1863.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence.  
Madison, January 29, 1863.  
In the Senate this morning, Senator Littlejohn introduced a resolution calling for a select joint committee to enquire what legislation is necessary to secure the benefits of foreign immigration. Senator Chandler offered a resolution calling on the Governor for information as to what has been done under the act relative to the establishment of an Agricultural College. The resolution of yesterday, relative to an institution for the education of the orphan children of Wisconsin soldiers, was adopted.

Bills were introduced by Morris to amend the charter of the City of Racine, by McDill, to change the name of the village of Stanton, in Portage county; by Lawrence, to authorize the Central Bank of Wisconsin to reduce its capital stock. A few other bills of a purely local character were introduced. The following bills were passed:

To legalize the tax roll of the town of Eden for the year 1863.

To amend chap. 206 of Local Laws of 1863, to incorporate the Monroe and Sugar River R. R. Company.

To authorize Mary H. Robins to convey real and personal property, &c.

To repeal Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, chapter 70 of R. S. of Railroads.

A. M. T.

most unfortunate vote for that gentleman, and his effort to show that he was not correctly reported, will not help him out.

Judge Hubbell introduced a bill, the other day that will not be suffered to pass, I think, without some opposition. It is entitled a "Bill to Incorporate the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company," but ought to be entitled a "Bill granting certain gentlemen herein named, authority to do anything they please." It confers the most unlimited and extraordinary powers upon the corporators and permits them to do everything they see proper except to commit adultery, and I am not so sure but that a liberal construction of the act would also justify that. The bill, as it now stands, enables this huge monopoly to take ten per cent. interest on money advanced by them on produce, or advances in the shape of loans, thus repealing the usury law so far as they are concerned. Alexander Mitchell, who is a banker, and Edwin H. Goodrich, who is also a banker, (both of whom are named as corporators in the bill,) could make any number of "advances in the shape of loans" from their respective banks, or do all their banking business in that way, and quietly pocket ten per cent. interest. Unless I am much mistaken there is a very large, plump cat under the meal, covered by Judge Hubbell's bill. There are other objectionable features of the bill that interest city commission men, and grain and produce dealers, of Milwaukee more than any other class, and it is hoped they will have sense enough to see it.

Colored Recruits in Kentucky.  
Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued an order forbidding the recruiting of colored troops in that State. As Kentucky has always done pretty much as she pleased with our good natured President, it is to be presumed that she will have her own way about this matter. The following letter in the *Louisville Journal*, is explanatory of the order:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Dec. 14, 1862.

Cap. Edward O'Neill, Recruiting Colored Troops.

Sir: Yours of the 10 inst. informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men."

I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it.

On the contrary, I am well assured, that it is to be presumed that she will have her

own way about this matter. The following letter in the *Louisville Journal*, is explanatory of the order:

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To authorize Mary H. Robbins to convey real and personal property, &c.

To repeal Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, chapter 197 of R. S. of Railroads.

"This bill if it becomes a law, will probably put a quietus upon all efforts to consolidate the railroads in this State, as it repeals all the sections of the general railroad law which authorizes such consolidation. The bill is now in the hands of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, but it will not be allowed to slumber there long."

To authorize the Common Council of Janesville to borrow money.

To amend chap. 162 of Revised Statutes relative to relief of persons confined in jail.

After going through with the general file, Senator Tuomi in the chair, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, Mr. Turner presented a petition praying for the protection of fur bearing animals. Mr. Burbank presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of Rock county in regard to Railroad Farm Mortgages.

Resolutions were introduced calling on the Governor for full information in regard to the selection of lands under the acts of Congress establishing an Agricultural College in this State.

Mr. McGarry introduced a resolution to the effect that any reporter who misrepresents a member's vote, is guilty of a gross breach of privilege. [Mr. McGarry, it will be recollect, was the only man in the Assembly the other day who voted against the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to our army and navy for their gallantry and upholding the flag of our country, and the principles dear to every patriotic heart."

The man who votes against such a resolution as the above, ought to insist on being correctly reported. We hope he will look sharply after newspaper correspondents as they intend to look quite as sharply after him.]

Bills were introduced by Mr. Pound, to authorize Charles Wagner to maintain a boom on the Chippewa river. By Mr. Russell, to amend laws relating to public schools in the city of Oshkosh. By Mr. McLean, a memorial for a mail route from Fond du Lac via Stockbridge, Wrightstown. By Mr. Sanborn, giving justice of the peace cognizance and jurisdiction over certain proceedings. To organize the county of Burnett and locate the county seat.

Bills were passed to legalize a town meeting in Leeds, and authorize a tax for volunteers bounties. To authorize the city of Watertown to issue city bonds, on volunteer bounties, and to levy a tax to take up the same.

The political resolutions of General Stark, as amended by the Senate, were made the subject of considerable debate. Jones, Sanborn, and George B. Smith made speeches on the resolutions after the order of the committees. Judge Hubbell made some eloquent remarks and closed with the declaration, that he should support the Government with voice and vote until the last rebel was disarmed and the integrity of the Union forever established. The Union side of the Assembly broke out into hearty applause at the conclusion of his speech.

The proposition of the Senate to strike out so much of the first resolution as declares that we are opposed to all propositions of peace from any source whatever so long as the rebels remain in arms, was not concurred in. The Senate's other amendment which declares Abraham Lincoln to be the choice of the people of this State was adopted. Those resolutions will probably vibrate between the two houses for the next month.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins gives a grand entertainment at his residence this evening, to which many members of the legislature, State Officers and citizens are invited.

— MADISON, SATURDAY JAN. 30, 1861.

Not much doing to-day in Madison. Several gentlemen of the Assembly have been called home on account of sickness in their families, a large number have got excused until Monday evening, the charitable institutions of the State, leave to-day, and as a natural result the House was quite this morning. Mr. Barry introduced a series of resolutions setting forth the necessity for prison reform, which lie over until Monday under the rule. The most of the morning session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the general file.

Mr. McGarry is evidently a little disengaged of the vote he gave the other day, refusing to speak this morning and tried to explain the matter, but he only made himself more ridiculous than before. It was a

most unfortunate vote for that gentleman, and his effort to show that he was not correctly reported, will not help him out.

Judge Hubbell introduced a bill the other day that will not be suffered to pass. I think without some opposition. It is entitled "Bill to Incorporate the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company," but ought to be entitled "Bill granting certain gentlemen herein named, authority to do anything they please." It confers the most unlimited and extraordinary powers upon the corporators and permits them to do everything they see proper except to commit adultery, and I am not so sure but that a liberal construction of the act would also justify that. The bill, as it now stands, enables this huge monopoly to take ten per cent. interest on money advanced by them on produce, or advances in the shape of loans, thus repealing the usury law so far as they are concerned. Alexander Mitchell, who is a banker, and Edwin H. Goodrich, who is also a banker, (both of whom are named as corporators in the bill,) could make any number of "advances in the shape of loans" from their respective banks, or do all their banking business in that way, and quietly pocket ten per cent. interest. Unless I am much mistaken there is a very large, plump cut under the meat, covered by Judge Hubbell's bill. There are other objectionable features of the bill that interest the commissioners, map, and grain and produce dealers of Milwaukee more than any other class, and it is hoped they will have sense enough to see it.

**Colored Recruits in Kentucky.**  
Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued an order forbidding the recruiting of colored troops in that State. As Kentucky has always done pretty much as she pleased with our good natured President, it is to be presumed that she will have her own way about this matter. The following letter in the Louisville *Journal*, is explanatory of the order:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1860.  
Capt. Edward Calhoun, Recruiting Colored Troops.

Sir: Yours of the 10 inst, informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men."

I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that

in deference to our peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We

are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our government. We claim the right to furnish four citizens whose duty it is to make that defense, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defense devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that white men who own the duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defense. We will furnish them. If therefore, you came to recruit "colored men," for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you can recruit for the benefit of another State, we do your right to do so, and let us know. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored" men. We do not intend to "color" men within its own limits. But

Bills were introduced by Mr. Pound, to authorize Charles Wagner to maintain a boom on the Chippewa river. By Mr. Russell, to amend laws relating to public schools in the city of Oshkosh. By Mr. McLean, a memorial for a mail route from Fond du Lac via Stockbridge, Wrightstown. By Mr. Sanborn, giving justice of the peace cognizance and jurisdiction over certain proceedings. To organize the county of Burnett and locate the county seat.

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## WHY BE BOW WAS IMPRISONED.

### A New Corner-Stone for the South.

#### COTTON NO LONGER KING.

It is a fact not generally known that Dowbow, the Southern Reviewer and the only man at the South possessing attainment sufficient to edit a first class Review, has been imprisoned by Jeff Davis and his Review suppressed in consequence of an article going to show that cotton was no longer King. An article based upon indisputable figures and facts.

The following are the more important portions of the article which have caused Dowbow's incarceration:

It is true we have believed that cotton is King; it is untenable that we possessed a monopoly for its production, arising out of a variety of causes, but it is not true that it will grow nowhere else. Indeed, we find that the production of it in various countries is increasing in a geometrical ratio, and that in a year or so the South will no longer be needed to supply the commerce of the globe with what we vainly hoped would grow nowhere else.

Shall we not learn from our enemies?

What are the causes of their prosperity? Why do even the laborers of the North live with a degree of comfort often unknown to the wealthy planters of the South?

The statistical reports accompanying the census of 1860 establish fully the results of material conditions; and, if we admit that the people of the North have really hardly felt the war up to this point, we must look to and examine the material conditions which surround them.

They cannot be more prosperous because there is no slavery; certainly it is cheaper to have a slave who labors for you than to labor yourself; therefore, slave labor is the more economical, or rather it was before the time of Henry A. Wise and John Brown. Considering the present condition of the country, and prospectively, also, it may well be supposed, as it already is, in many of the slave States, that it actually may be more economical to labor for ourselves which disturb the organs of speech.

We have taken to raising cereals, and have succeeded so badly as to make it a matter of doubt whether we will not have eaten everything before the time of greens, which, when boiled with "jowl," are so prized by the First Families of Virginia.

In the meantime, the production of cotton is slipping away from us, and we have already slipped away into unknown depths, and are drifting to a fearful and to an uncertain future.

The people of the North live comfortably—more so, indeed, than the majority of the slave owners in the South. They educate their children, and teach them that there is no dishonor in employing either their hands or their heads; and I say boldly, even against our prejudices, I think they are right in that.

We know that the turnip crop of England is now by far more valuable than any other cultivated by the English, although it has become so recently. In regard to the comparative productions of the people of the North and of the South, as given by the census report, we observe in those common to both regions, that the widest divergence exists in regard to milk cows.

In the North the ratio of increase of milk cows was slightly in excess of the ratio of increase of population between the years 1850 and 1860. In the South there was an actual deficiency in the ratio above stated of 43,501. In proportion to the ratio of increase of population, the chivalrous State of South Carolina is deficient in milk cows, 64,766. As her decadence is greater than that of any other State, and her deficiency in the ratio of milk cows to the population is the greatest, may we not suppose that either the deficiency or "colored" men within its own limits.

People must drink something. If they cannot get milk, naturally they take to whisky, and we may well lament the result. The subjoined tables show plainly that the decrease of milk cows in proportion to the population indicates a precarious condition of society; and, if it has not led directly to the rebellion, the causes of the decrease of milk cows were coincident and analogous, at least, to it.

In the slave States, tabulated in 1850, there was a milk cow to every 3.4 persons. In the free States, tabulated one for every 3.7 persons. In 1860, in the slave States, one to every 3.6 persons, or a slight gain of the proportionate number of milk cows.

The want of good meadow lands in most of the slave States, the poor and insufficient quantity of food, usually given milk cows, the unsheltered condition in which they are kept and the neglect of them by the negroes, would make the yield of milk less than one-half per each cow of those in the Northern States. This appears to be shown by the amounts of butter and cheese produced.

Mr. Dolbow then gives in a tabular form the amount of butter and cheese produced and the number of milk cows in the free and slave States and adds:

"We see in the above our road to progress; 'cotton' has 'failed' or 'will fail' us; the negro has failed or will fail us; it is idle to hope longer to enjoy peacefully the proceeds of his labor when at this moment eighty thousand of his color are organized and hold arms in their hands to free their fellows. The longer the war is protracted the more violently will slavery be destroyed." For two years and a half we have waged war, and lost more than half the territory over which we asserted jurisdiction; the supply of cattle no longer comes from Texas, nor does cotton escape from the burning shanty, and although the negro was but a slave, he could reach any place of refuge she sank under the influence of the cold and froze to death. When her body was found she was perfectly naked.

CAMP UNTIL—This pleasant spot is again to be the scene of bustle incident to a military encampment. The measured tread of the sentinel is again to mark its boundaries; it is to be, for a short time the home of the veteran Seventh. Here they are to rest for a time from the march, and away from the sound of battle, recruit their despatched ranks, and prepare to again take their place where "the front of battle" lies. Two new buildings are being erected and the old ones put in shape to accommodate one Regiment and two Batteries of artillery. These veterans of the famed "Iron Brigade" will receive a hearty welcome from the citizens of Racine, and their rest from the dangers of the field be made such as will remember with pleasure.—*Racine Advocate*.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The work on the United States Telegraph line is progressing commendably. It is in operation between New York and Rochester, and we understand the poles are all set between New York and Milwaukee, with the exception of a small gap between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and this will be filled up and the line in working order to Buffalo by the middle of next month.—*Toledo Blade*.

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states, actually filling up the houses in every part of that land, so that none are untenanted? How many of the houses in the region passed over by the contending armies would now be found occupied? How many negroes would be found absent ready to return with muskets in their hands? How many horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. would be found remaining?

What has been the produce of our fields last year in cotton, sugar, corn, flour, peas, potatoes, cattle and bacon? and what amount remains unconsumed?

"But above all, what progress have we made? Is the slave power more secure than before we seceded?" Are we in such a condition as to promise ourselves even with repudiation of all debts, both at home and abroad, exemption from duties and high taxation? What have we to hope for, both as regards slavery or the prospects of the Southern Confederacy?"

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated soap, much in demand, is made from the choicer materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

JANESVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

Single & Double Wool Shawls.

SAPOONIFER, OR CONCENTRATED LYX.

War makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Coca Extra, a pound by using, war and other goods.

CATION.—A superior Lye is offered also, to cure and wash clothes.

PENNSYLVANIA SATIN MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.

PARISIAN—14th Street and Duane Way.

no. 1464 Broadway.

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE.

BAKERS' CINNAMON HAIR DYE is the best in the world.

BAKERS' CINNAMON HAIR DYE is known as the best hair dye.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

Rates and Results of the Chief Battles of the Past Year.

We give a statement of the principal engagements of the several armies and their principal corps in chronological order.

Rebels defeated under Morgan in Kentucky—Jan. 3. Murfreesboro by Rosecrans—Jan. 5. Vickburg—Jan. 5. Van Buren, Arkansas—Jan. 6. Vicksburg, Mississippi—Jan. 10. Dalton, Georgia, rebel success—Jan. 12. Galveston, Texas, rebel success—Jan. 12. Springfield, Missouri, rebel repulse—Jan. 13. Stone River, Tennessee—Jan. 17. Corinth, Mississippi—Jan. 17. Arkansas Post taken—Jan. 17. Woodbury, Tennessee—Jan. 17. Blackwater, Virginia—Feb. 2. Belvoir, Virginia—Feb. 2. Franklin, Tennessee—Feb. 11. Kelly's Ford, Virginia—Feb. 4. Glouster's victory at Somerset—Feb. 4. Franklin, Tennessee—Feb. 4. Frederickburg and Chancellorsville—May 8. New Suffolk, Virginia—May 10. John Brown's raid, Osawatomie—May 19. Clear Hill, Virginia—May 23. Black River—May 23. Baker's Creek and Black River Ridge—May 23. Appalachanock Station, Virginia—May 23. New Albin, Virginia—May 23. New Haven—June 20. Port Hudson, Union repulse—June 20. Near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—July 3. John Brown's raid, Osawatomie—July 27. Elk Creek—July 27. Manassas Gap—Aug. 1. Chickamauga—Aug. 1. Chattanooga—Aug. 1. New Albin, Virginia—Sept. 19. Nov. 22. Nov. 23.

The Union losses in the principal battles of 1863 are officially reported as follows:

Battled. Killed. Wounded. Missing. Total.

Arkansas Post..... 123 531 11 277

Big Black..... 22 212 7 273

Bridgeport..... 75 325 7 222

Bridgewater..... 61 325 427

Cochranville..... 40 183 139 267

Chancellorsville.....

Chickamauga..... 1014 9272 4916 15861

Chestnut Ridge..... 191 605 755 1929

Chestnut Ridge..... 55 2074 1025 21300

Gettysburg..... 2534 18790 1643 23180

Jackson..... 40 210 6 420

Port Gibson..... 130 715 6 853

Prater's Creek..... 103 113 133 118

Rappahannock Station..... 100 100 100 100

Raymond..... 62 341 31 412

Stone River..... 1533 1212 290 11673

Vicksburg..... 615 3633 303 4450

Total..... 9022 61616 10521 77593

No official Report of Chancellorsville losses has been made. The late battles in Tennessee and on the Potomac are not included.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

PAPER HANGINGS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Campaign of '64 Opened!

The Old Pioneer Bookstore of

J. SUTHERLAND, FULLY UP TO THE TIMES.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Large Receipts of Goods, PRICES REASONABLE. Below we cannot enumerate only some of the leading articles in store, which we cordially invite all who wish to purchase to call and examine.

WRITING PAPERS, Embracing Legal Cup, Parchment, Letter, and Note Papers of the best qualities. Also Wrapping and Manila Papers. Books to suit all.

BLANK BOOKS of all sizes in general use. Memorandums and note books. Card, Bonnet, Bristol and Parchment Boards, Ink and Inkstands, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Penshakers, Pencils and Pens, Port Vellum, Blotter of all sizes.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, FAST FREIGHT LINE OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

And after this will be by special arrangement, the Merchant's Dispatch will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fish and other freights requiring quick transportation, at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than can be obtained by any other express company, except the regular express, by passenger train.

TIME GUARANTEED! All shipments received at the door of the shipper and delivered at destination sure of carriage.

The well-known reputation of this line for transporting westward bound freights, during the last ten years, will be a sufficient guarantee that contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

THE MERCHANTS' DISPATCH is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rate of delivery, to all classes of shippers. Our freights are transported by Emigrant and Fast Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for losses or damages will be promptly adjusted for rates or further information inquire at the American Express Company's office.

O. M. WARREN, Agent, Janesville, July 1st, 1863.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED AT Darling's Music Store!

A large and well selected stock of Music from the well known publishing house of O. Dison &amp; Co., Boston, consisting of

MARCHES, WALTZES, POLKAS, SCHOTTISCHES, QUICKESTES, QUADRILLES, VARIATIONS, DUETTS, &amp;c.

Vocal and Instrumental, from the oldest and best composers in the world. Also

INSTRUCTION BOOKS, for nearly every instrument in use. All sorts of Music are invited to call and examine our stock. Also

TUNING AND REPAIRING done to order. Old Pianos and Melodeons taken to exchange.

LUMBER! LOVEJOY &amp; TREAT! DEALERS IN SEASONED PINE, OAK AND ASH LUMBER!

We have on hand and are receiving daily, A FINE ASSORTMENT! Which we will sell at

THE LOWEST MARKET RATES! Fard on Milwaukee Street, Opposite Palmer &amp; Son's Drug Store, Janesville.

Just Received at SUTHERLAND'S, December 30th, 1863.

FALL &amp; WINTER MILLINERY. MISS REYNOLDS

Has received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS! To which she invites the attention of the public. The stock is the largest and best she ever received, and having been bought low will be sold low. To the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, which has the reputation of being the best in the city, she has attached.

A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT! and will sell to retail dealers on the most favorable terms.

An examination of her goods and her work is sufficient to satisfy any one that she can sell purchases considerably better than any other shop in Janesville.

SUTHERLAND'S, at the west end of the bridge, opposite the big mill.

CORN SHELLING! Go to the Big Mill and see one of the best Corn Shellers in Rock County. Her capacity is 100 bushels per hour.

WE WILL SHELL FREE OF CHARGE for any one, when they bring a load, if we grind it for them. At the mill, 100 bushels per hour. J. SUTHERLAND, Janesville, January 1st, 1864.

BOARDERS WANTED! The subscriber can accommodate a few good boarders at her residence in the rear of the Methodist Church on the west side of the river in the city.

J. SUTHERLAND, Mrs. E. SHAWYARD, January 1st, 1864.

Newspaper ARCHIVE

MINCEY &amp; SUTHERLAND.

NEW GOODS FOR MARTIN

NOW ON HAND AND

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

AT BEALE'S OLD STAND

WINTER STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS.

A Beautiful Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's

FURS!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Gentlemen's Furs,

Buckskin Gloves

and Mittens;

BUFFALO ROBES, &amp;c.

OLD FURS REPAIRED

and made over on short notice and in the newest manner. MRS. J. R. BEALE.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

Porter's Photograph Parlors,

On Main street, over Rutherford &amp; Lee's, and opposite McKey &amp; Bro's store, in Dewey &amp; Johnson's block.

We have the services of a first class operator, and are in full control of the property. A large and

SUPERIOR LIGHT.

has been built, and other facilities added, which, combined with the skill of an experienced Photographer, it is hoped will enable us to produce

Superior and Beautiful Pictures

FROM LIFE!

It is not intended, or necessary, that Pictures can be had outside at the Parlors, than elsewhere, and we shall not undertake to compete with others in Janesville, on low prices, but it is promised that the prices of our pictures will be the lowest in the city, and the kind of work can be done for anyone, and CHEAPER than any first class Printer's shop. It shall be the constant aim of the proprietor of the "Parlor" to keep pace with all the improvements and discoveries made by the most advanced and skillful artists in the country. Those who are longing for

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

of their children, but who have failed through the inexperience of the artist or other difficulties are invited to call, when we promise that to all the means of the art known, to get them, shall be added patience and perseverance.

Old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes

copied into Photographs, and enlarged to any size.

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTIPIES!

which are held to be the only pictures that will keep in any or every climate, taken in all their varieties.

Miss PORTER will be in attendance, at the Parlors

and devote her time and skill to the visitors. A large

assortment of Prints, Pictures taken in most all kinds of weather.

Remember the place, opposite McKey &amp; Bro's store

Main street, Janesville, Jan. 12th, 1863.

J. SUTHERLAND.

FULLY UP TO THE TIMES.

REDDUCED IN PRICE 40 PER CENT!

In addition to our large stock bought this Fall, we have a large quantity of old stock, and a large quantity purchased by our buyer, Mr. Lyons, at the great closing sales of the season, which are now selling at 60 cents on the dollar from the price paid the early part of the year. The articles are in excellent condition, and the market for the same for the next thirty days; and for general information we annex a list of prices, quality, etc.

All our seed and double-faced silks, in black and fancy colors, at 11 shillings per yard, always sold at 13 to 14 shillings; black dress silks, 34 yards wide, at 8 shillings; plain solid color do, 34 yards wide, 10 shillings; black dress silks, 32 yards wide, 10 shillings; all broidered silks; black dress silk, 32 yards wide, 10 shillings; a large lot of remnants of fancy silks at 60 cents per yard, also a quantity of old stock, and a large quantity of the same for the next thirty days; and for general information we annex a list of prices, quality, etc.

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Dates and Results of the Chief Battles of the Past Year.

We give a statement of the principal engagements of the several armies and their principal corps in chronological order:

Bolos defeated under Morgan in Kentucky....Jan. 3

Murphy's, by Rosecrans....Jan. 3

Visions, by Rosecrans....Jan. 5

Richmond, Union repulse....Jan. 6

At Springfield, Missouri; rebel success....Jan. 12

Galveston, rebel success....Jan. 13

Mobile, rebel success....Jan. 14

Shiloh, rebel repulse....Jan. 15

Stone River, Tennessee, rebel repulse....Jan. 16

Parker's Cross Roads....Jan. 17

Arkansas Post taken....Jan. 18

Wauhatchie, Tennessee, rebel repulse....Jan. 19

Springfield, Tennessee....Jan. 20

Franklin, Tennessee....Jan. 21

Kelby's, Ford, Vicksburg, Mississippi....Jan. 22

Oliver's, Vicksburg, Mississippi....Jan. 23

Franklin, Tennessee....Jan. 24

Wauhatchie, Tennessee....Jan. 25

Parker's, and Chanceryville, Virginia....Jan. 26

Near Suffolk, Virginia....Jan. 27

Jackson, Mississippi....Jan. 28

Chase's, and Chanceryville, Virginia....Jan. 29

Black River, Mississippi....Jan. 30

Mobile, and the Black River Bridge....Jan. 31

Rappahannock Station....June 11

Thoroughgood Gap....June 12

Near Allentown, Virginia....June 13

Wauhatchie, Tennessee....June 14

Near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania....July 3

Builington Island, Ohio....July 6

Blue Creek....July 7

Chase's Gap....July 10

Chickamauga, Georgia....Sept. 19

Chattanooga....Nov. 22

Knoxville....Nov. 23

The Union losses in the principal battles of 1863 are officially reported as follows:

Killed, Wounded, Missing Total.

Arkansas Post....129 821 1,050

Chase's....1,000 1,000 2,000

Mobile....70 329 400

Builington's Station....51 329 380

Champion Hills....420 1,842 2,207

Chanceryville....1,000 1,000 2,000

Chase's, and Chanceryville, Virginia....1,000 1,000 2,000

Chase's, and Chanceryville,

## COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, AT BUMF & GRAY,  
BRAIN AND BONES DEALS.

JANEVILLE, February 1st, 1861.  
But little produce of any kind was received to-day, and prices remain substantially the same, excepting in the article of corn, which has declined. We quote shells at 70¢/bbl; in the ear 60¢/bbl.

We quote prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra milling spring \$1.03/bbl; shipping grades \$1.00/bbl; rejected \$85¢/bbl.

RYE—Quiet at 90¢/bbl for 50 pounds.

OATS—Active at 55¢/bbl.

HARLEY—Choice sample \$1.12/bbl for 50 pounds; common to fair quality 85¢/bbl.

CORN—Shelled, 5¢/bbl at 70¢/bbl; ear do, 60¢/bbl to 72¢/bbl.

TIMOTHY SEED—in good demand at 2.00¢/2.30¢/bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Hams at 35¢/bbl, \$1.00/bbl for light to extra heavy.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy averages at 85¢/bbl to 90¢/bbl; light 55¢/bbl.

BEANS—Pinto white \$2.00/bbl; mixed lots \$1.25/bbl.

POTATOES—Choice Nesbennocks and Peach Blows 65¢/bbl; common 50¢/bbl.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll at 20¢/bbl.

EGGS—Fresh at 25¢/dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 65¢/bbl. Chickens 5¢/bbl per pound.

HIDES—Green 75¢/bbl; dry 12¢/bbl.

SHIRT PELTS—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR—Spring at retail \$2.75 per hundred.

WOOL—Ranges at 65¢/bbl, 1/2 off for unwashed.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 75¢/bbl.

New York Market.

New York, February 1st, 1861.

PLOUR—Quiet and heavy, at \$1.00/bbl to \$1.10/bbl.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm, at \$1.05/bbl to \$1.15/bbl for Chicago.

SPRING—Quiet at \$1.00/bbl for Milwaukee club; \$1.05/bbl to \$1.10/bbl.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged.

PORK—Quiet.

STOCKS—Gold \$57.50. United States do at \$1. Coupons at 1.07. 5-200 coupons at 97¢. 7-300 at 1.08. 6s at 71. One year certificates at 97%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, February 1st, 1861.

FLOUR—Dull and declining. No sales.

WHEAT—Advanced 1¢. No 1 spring in store at \$1.00/bbl to \$1.05/bbl; No 2 spring in store at \$1.07/bbl to \$1.10/bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet, at 30¢/bbl higher.

MACHINISTS.

BADGER!

1862! 1863! 1864!

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

THE

BADGER DRILL!

HERTOFORN KNOWN AB

THE JESSUP DRILL!!

AS MADE BY

R. J. RICHARDSON,

is now vastly improved, and will hereafter be called the BADGER. The Badger does all the good that the Jessup does, and many valuable improvements.

The feeding-machine of the new Drill is the same as the old, but the working-arrangement is quite different, and will show that it should be compared with the old.

The workmanship is also much better than the old Drill. We will not claim that the Badger is better made than other Drills, but will say that it is made by a man who is a workman, and in his own estimation, and will show that it should be compared with the old Drill made.

The frame is made of summer seasoned white ash, from the forests of Indiana. The poles and rods are drawn and forged from the best steel, and the work is done by a reliable foundry, the Works of James Harris & Co. The various sizes of wrought iron are from numerous rolling mills of Pittsburgh.

THE POINTS ARE CAST STEEL,

from the celebrated Sheffield works of Singer, Nimick & Co. The hammers are from the Ohio State Prison, located at Columbus. The tops of the hammers are from Northern Wisconsin. The chains are from Wm. Fredericks, Germany. No palms have been spared to obtain the best material—the workmanship is very much improved.

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## COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY KEMP & GRAY,  
GRIAN AND PRODUCERS DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, February 1st, 1863.  
The little produce of any kind was received today, and prices remained substantially the same, excepting perhaps in the article of corn, which has declined. We quote below at 70@75¢; ear 50@55¢.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra milling spring \$1.00@1.12; ship-  
ping grades \$1.00@1.12; rejected \$0.90@1.00.

RYE—Quart at 50¢ for 60 pounds.

OATS—Active at 45@50¢.

MARLEY—Oats samples \$1.12@1.18 for 50 pounds; comino to fair quality \$5@5.00.

CORN—Shelled, 9@10¢ at 70@75¢; ear 50@55¢  
lb 72¢.

TIIMOTHY SHEED—In good demand at \$2.00@2.25 for  
17 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS—Rango at \$3.00@3.50 @ 100 lb.

100 lb. hams \$3.00.

BRANS—Prime white \$2.00@2.25; mixed lots \$1.25@  
1.75.

POTATOES—Choked Neshamock and Peach Blows  
white; common 30¢.

BUTTER—Good to chisel roll at 20@22¢.

EGGS—Fresh at 20¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, Pheasants, Grouse, Chickens 6¢  
per pound.

LIDGES—Green Flageolets; dry 12@14¢.

SHILKERS—Pork; dry 12@14¢.

SHILKERS—Hams at \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

MOUS—Spring at 50¢ per hundred.

WOOL—Rango at 65@68¢, 1/2 off for unwashed.

TABACCO—Fair to prime leaf 7@10¢.

NEW YORK Market.

JANUARY, February 1st, 1863.

FLOUR—Quiet and heavy, at \$7.40@7.65 R. H. O.

WHEAT—Quiet and heavy, at \$1.50@1.55 for Chicago  
spring; \$1.35@1.60 for Milwaukee; \$1.01@1.05

WATER and western.

COTTON—Old 57¢. United States 4s at 31. Com-  
pares at 107. 50¢ coupons at 37¢, 7-30 at 108. 5s  
at 71. One year certificates at 7%.

MILWAUKEE Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 1st, 1863.

FLOUR—Quiet and declining. No sales.

WHEAT—Actual 1c. No 1 spring in store at  
\$1.30@1.35; No 2 spring in store at \$1.07@1.10.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet, at 30@35¢ higher.

MACHINISTS.

BADGER!

1862! 1863! 1864!

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

THE

BADGER DRILL!

HERETOFORE KNOWN AS

THE JESSUP DRILL!!

AS MADE BY

R. J. RICHARDSON,

is now vastly improved, and will hereafter be called  
the BADGER.

The Badger possesses all the good qual-  
ties of the old Drill, and many valuable improvements.

The feeding principle of the new Drill is the same as  
the old, but the working arrangement is quite different,  
and very much improved.

The workmanship is also much better, than the old  
Drill. We can assure you that this Drill is the best  
made of the other Drills, but will say that it is made by  
experienced workmen, under my own supervision, and  
am willing that it should be compared with the best  
Drills.

The frame is made of sunnuck wrought-iron, white  
steel, from the works of Indiana. The poles and rods are  
casted with from Jefferson county. The hubs, and other  
castings, are from the reliable Rock River Iron Works  
of James Harris & Co. The various sizes of wrought  
iron are from numerous rolling mills of Pittsburgh.

THE POINTS ARE CAST STEEL,

from the celebrated Sheffield works of Siner, Nimick  
& Co. The points are from the Ohio State Prison, lo-  
cated at Columbus, Ohio. The spokes are of dry white  
oak, from Northern Wisconsin. The chains are from  
Waukesha, Germany. No pins have been spared to  
obtain the best material—the workmanship will  
show for itself.

To those who know the old Drill it is only necessary  
to say that the Badger is like it—only better.

To those who are not acquainted with the old Drill, we  
would say that the Badger is more accurate in its  
feeding than any other Drill introduced.

That it is lighter drill and easier for the team than  
any Drill yet introduced into this market.

That it will distribute any kind of grain grown in  
this region. That it will

Plant Corn in Rows or in Hills!

Any distance apart, from three to six feet.

That the Badger is warranted to be a good  
and wonderful tool, in all that is required of any  
Drill. If, on trial, it does not perform, it can be re-  
turned to the manufacturer, and all damage will be  
paid to the purchaser.

In consequence of the large advance in cost of all  
kinds of material, the Badger must be sold at advanced  
prices over last year.

Prices of the Badger for 1864:

10 Tooth Drill.....\$75. 12 Tooth Drill.....\$82

10 Tooth Drill.....\$9. 12 Tooth Drill.....\$10.

Five dollars added for Grass Sleds. Four hours  
Drills will be made to order on short notice.

Price of 17th tooth Drill and Sleds, \$120.

CALL AND SEE THE BADGER DRILL,

At Richardson's Hardware Store, Main St., JANEVILLE.

R. J. RICHARDSON,  
Manufacturer.

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILATION BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, at their  
Emigration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and  
Valuable Publications!

Just Received at

SUTHERLAND'S.

December 20th, 1862.

CORN SHELLED—Go to the Big  
Mill and see one of the best Corn Shellers in Rock  
County. Hot capacity 100 bushels per hour.

We will SHELL FREE OF CHARGE

for any one, when they bring a load, if we find it  
is not, without the trouble of putting up leeches. Try  
it. For sale at the Sign of the Golden Scales, Main  
St., JANEVILLE, Jan. 14th, 1862. J. & C. CLARK.

BOARDERS WANTED.—The sub-  
scribers can accommodate a few good boarders at  
the cost of the river in JANEVILLE.

Mr. M. SUTHERLAND.

JANUARY 19th, 1862.

BOARDERS WANTED.—The sub-  
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Mr. J. CLARK.

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JANUARY 19th, 1862.

BOARDERS WANTED.—The sub-  
scribers can accommodate a few good boarders at  
the cost of the river in JANEVILLE.